# LEGISLATIVE SERVICES AGENCY OFFICE OF FISCAL AND MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS

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### FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

**LS 7682** NOTE PREPARED: Jan 13, 2003

BILL NUMBER: HB 1928 BILL AMENDED:

**SUBJECT:** Juvenile Detention Reimbursement for Counties.

FIRST AUTHOR: Rep. Yount BILL STATUS: As Introduced

FIRST SPONSOR:

FUNDS AFFECTED: X GENERAL IMPACT: State & Local

DEDICATED FEDERAL

#### **Summary of Legislation:** This bill has the following provisions:

- (A) It provides that a county that has fulfilled its financial obligation to the Department of Correction and that commits a juvenile to the Department is eligible for reimbursement from the state if the juvenile is held in a juvenile detention facility or private facility for more than five days after the juvenile's commitment to the Department.
- (B) It provides that the rate of reimbursement is \$76.47 per day that the juvenile is held in the juvenile detention facility or private facility, beginning with the sixth day after the juvenile's commitment to the Department.

Effective Date: July 1, 2003.

**Explanation of State Expenditures:** Under current law, counties pay half of the per diem cost of juveniles who have been committed to the Department of Correction (DOC) for a delinquency. The per diem in CY 2002 is \$81 for boys and \$73 for girls. Of the 72 counties that committed juveniles to the Department of Correction during CY 2002, 51 have a balance of \$100 or less that they owe to DOC for housing juveniles from their counties, while 21 have more substantial balances that they owe DOC.

Of the 51 counties, the average number of days between when the court ordered these juveniles to be committed to the Department of Correction and the date when the Department of Correction admitted these juveniles was 19.5 days. Overall, if these counties were to be compensated for the wait time when these juveniles were committed by a court and when these juveniles were ultimately admitted, the estimated cost for the state would be about \$248,000.

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As written, this bill would not require a direct expenditure from the state General Fund. This is because the amount that the Department of Correction bills the county for the costs of housing the juveniles would be offset by the wait time over five days for each juvenile who is committed to the Department.

# **Explanation of State Revenues:**

## **Explanation of Local Expenditures:**

**Explanation of Local Revenues:** See *Explanation of State Expenditures*. During CY 2002, 51 counties committed 212 juveniles to the Department of Correction. These counties would be permitted to deduct the number of days in excess of five from the charges that the Department of Correction would assess for housing juveniles from each county. If the Department is able to admit a juvenile from a committing county prior to five days, no charge would be permitted to be deducted.

**State Agencies Affected:** Department of Correction.

<u>Local Agencies Affected:</u> Juvenile courts, counties committing juveniles to the Department of Correction.

**Information Sources:** Department of Correction.

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